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ABSTRACT

The chairman's report to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas covers financial outlays, expenditure cuts and program assistance ventures conducted with British government approval to educationally impoverished areas in Africa, the Caribbean, the Far East and other locales during 1978-79. The chairman argues that the IUC's methods of operation have resulted in the provision of educational aid more effective, more welcome overseas, more productive of long-term multiplier effects and far cheaper in terms of public money and official manpower than the quite different technical co-operation programs conducted for the benefit of the same institutions through government to government channels. Substantial budget cuts forced the IUC to make substantial staff cuts to save as many overseas aid commitments as possible. Divisional reports concentrate on West Africa, East and Central Africa, and the Caribbean, Far East and other areas. Each divisional report describes conditions in funded countries, and gives additional information on local recruitment, links, staff development, equipment and capital grants, books and visits donated during 1978-79. Appendices include a membership roster, a list of associated overseas universities and a series of financial tables documenting 1978-79 capital expenditures and outlays. (DC)

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IUC

INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OVERSEAS

Chairman's Report to the Council for the Academic Year 1978-79

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INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OVERSEAS

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL 1978/79

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL FOR 1978/79

I have the honour to present to the Council my Report on the work of the Inter-University Council during its ninth year as an incorporated body and the 33rd since its establishment in 1945/6. The report covers the 1978/79 academic year to September 1979. The financial out-turn section relates to the financial year ending 31 March 1979 but other financial matters relating to 1979/80 and 1980/81 are referred to.

The Future Functioning of the IUC

2. This issue has continued throughout 1978/79 to feature largely in our work and is still not resolved.

3. The Council may recall that in August 1978 a Government White Paper on "the United Kingdom's Overseas Representation" (Cmd 7308), which had followed the 1977 Report of the Central Policy Review Staff entitled "Review of Overseas Representation", had stated (paragraph 59) that

> "In the area of education aid, the Government see a continuing role for the British Council and for the Inter-University Council which provides a useful channel for our own universities to contribute their expert knowledge. They are considering the rationalisation of the activities of these bodies and of the Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries (TETOC) and their relationship to the Education Departments and the Ministry of Overseas Development".

4. The IUC has for many years made clear its concern at the overlapping responsibilities for handling the Government's aid expenditure on higher education overseas between the IUC the British Council and the ODA itself. The IUC has also stressed, as I did in my last Report, that, within our field of competence as universities and polytechnics, our methods of operation have resulted in the provision of aid more effective, more welcome overseas, more productive of long-term multiplier effects and far cheaper in terms of public money and official manpower than the quite different technical co-operation programmes conducted for the benefit of the same institutions through government to government channels. Provided the validity and force of these points was recognised, the IUC was ready to consider any organisational re-arrangement of responsibilities between itself and the ODA and the British Council and TETOC. With the staff of all these bodies the IUC has always maintained cordial and co-operative relations and from them the IUC always received invaluable and readily given help with its work at home and overseas.

5. In February 1979 I had some most constructive discussions about the future financing of the IUC with the then Minister for Overseas Development (Mrs Judith Hart), but these were overtaken by the change of Government in May. Shortly afterwards the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) became, once again, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

6. As is customary, I and a few of my senior colleagues called upon the new Minister of State at the FCO responsible for ODA affairs (Mr Neil Marten) after he had been in office for a few months. We were kindly received and had it made clear to us that the Minister would personally be addressing himself to the rationalisation issue affecting the IUC in due course, within a framework naturally of the new Government's own financial policies and its political and organisational beliefs and objectives. We were moreover invited to submit to the Minister some IUC proposals concerning the future handling of ODA supported bilateral aid and co-operation in higher education and research (including science and technology). My colleagues and I regarded this meeting as most promising. In view of the cost-effective techniques, and partnership concepts, inherent in the whole of the IUC's work, we had every reason to hope that our style of operations would commend itself to the new administration.

7. The required memorandum was formally submitted by me to the Minister on 2 November 1979. Although this falls outside the ambit of this Report, I might with advantage mention now that it stressed the fact that, as mentioned above, aid in this field was at present being conducted by at least two fundamentally different and largely incompatible methods; and that it was for the Government to make a clear choice between them. With regard to aid objectives in the relevant field I took comfort from the only pronouncement by an official spokesman for the new Government on the subject. This was Baroness Young's statement in the House of Lords on 5 July that . . .

> "Our aim is to help developing countries to build up their own manpower resources, wherever possible through their own institutions".

This was precisely the aim behind the setting-up of the present IUC in 1970. The memorandum proposed the concentration of all operational responsibilities in the relevant field, which should be clearly redefined, into a single operational system under the executive management of a body drawn mainly from the relevant UK institutions with its own executive officers; and suggested that this single system should operate on the lines now adopted by the IUC, rather than on those followed in most other technical co-operation activities.

8. Subject to these points, the IUC would, I thought, be ready to try to work out with the ODA and British Council a combined structure which would bring this system alongside other and complementary British Council activities under some form of unitary overall management.

IUC Expenditure Cuts

9. In August 1979, the IUC was notified by ODA officials that its grant-in-aid previously approved by Parliament and the Government for the financial year 1979/80 ending on 31 March 1980, was to be cut to £2.6m against an expected grant of at least £3.16m. (The grant of £2.964m originally approved at the end of 1978 for 1979/80 contained provision for increases for specified pay increases and other contingencies such as the re-opening of assistance to Makerere University in Uganda.)

10. This formidable cut came some five months after the beginning of the financial year, well after a very large proportion of the IUC's programme commitments, both to individuals and to institutions, which would involve cash payments by the IUC in 1979/80 had been entered into. It was substantially greater in proportion that that imposed by the Government upon the Aid Vote as a whole. This proceeding was justified by ODA on the grounds that their international aid commitments had to take priority over bilateral activities.

11. This is no place to recount in detail the agonies which beset the IUC in attempting to achieve these cuts. As I write however it looks probable that we will very nearly achieve the required reduction in expenditure, although at the cost of yet further attenuated staffing, both at senior and junior levels, and the suspension of the valuable new initiatives which the IUC's Academic Policy Committee had recently put forward for pursuing the common developmental objectives of the IUC, the Government, the British universities and polytechnics and their counterparts overseas. Existing IUC programmes too have had to be reduced or temporarily suspended and the IUC's hopes of helping Makerere in its desperate reconstruction needs have been largely frustrated for financial reasons.

12. I should add however that as a matter of policy it was decided by the IUC that the continuation of overseas operations should be given priority over the maintenance of other expenditure including that on staff. Recruitment to fill vacancies caused by natural wastage has virtually ceased and total IUC staff numbers at the end of 1979 are likely to be under 50 as compared with an authorised staff complement of 72 and original 1979/80 provision for about 64.

13. In September the IUC was notified by ODA that its grant-in-aid for 1980/81 could not exceed £2.6m at 1979 prices. The full implications of this further constraint on IUC operations are still being worked out.

Financial Out-turn 1978/79

14. IUC cash expenditure on its aid-supported operations during the financial year to 31 March 1979 totalled £2,460,082 as compared with £2,205,870 in 1977/78. This expenditure was once again well within the approved grant-in-aid from ODA of £2,840,000 for 1978/79 of which £2,462,415 was drawn. The net effect on the IUC's cash position was to convert the cash balance of £97,585 with which we entered 1978/79 into one of £99,918 carried over into 1979/80.

15. The cash expenditure of £2,460,082 in 1978/79 was distributed within the three main budgetary categories as follows:-

		£
A.	General Administration	590,955
B.	Aid to Associated Universities	1,470,723
C.	Home Based and other related activities	398,404
	Total	£2,460,082

These figures differ from those set out in more detail in the Income and Expenditure Account (Appendix VI) since they represent cash expended rather than the value of commitments entered into during the year.

European Co-operation

16. We have continued throughout the year the IUC's steady collaboration with our sister organisations in Europe, particularly DAAD in Germany, NUFFIC in Holland and the new Irish Higher Education Co-operation Group (HECG), and with the Commission of the European Communities (EEC) itself.

17. With the signature of the second Lomé Convention governing Europe's relations with the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries it is particularly pleasing to note that for the first time provision has been included (Article 141) for "collaboration between training or research establishments and universities in the member states and corresponding bodies in the ACP States". Quite separately the EEC is undertstood to have available a fund of some £8m annually for co-financing of projects with non-Governmental organisations.

18. Proposals have been put to EEC under both of these new provisions for collaborative action with IUC. The IUC has been designated by the University of the West Indies and EEC as the executive agency to carry out a consultancy relating to the provision under EEC programmes of various types of scientific equipment to the University.

19. I had the pleasure of being invited to take the Chair at a meeting on matters of mutual interest in Bonn in November 1979 between representatives of EEC, IUC, DAAD, NUFFIC, HECG and the Danish Development Co-operation Bureau.

20. The IUC has written to all Vice-Chancellors of its associated universities overseas directing their attention to the following

(1) the vital importance of ensuring that when, under the Lomé II Convention their Governments are discussing with EEC their 'indicative programmes' of projects for future assistance, they should try to ensure the inclusion of any university projects of any type (eg the provision of buildings, staffing and training of new or existing departments, joint research activities or a combination of all these and others) which they regard as important. EEC appear to be entirely open to receive and support such projects if presented by ACP Governments.

(2) that if and when such projects are included in the national 'indicative programme' they should bear in mind that EEC will probably require prior project evaluation and perhaps other consultancies by external expert teams of individuals knowledgeable in the particular field covered by the project.

(3) that IUC is both able, willing and already fully experienced in conducting such consultancies. Its unique background of knowledge over many years of the institutions concerned and of the important role they play in their local communities is now well understood in EEC. If IUC associated overseas universities and their Governments were to nominate the IUC to arrange for the carrying out of such consultancy assignments by UK — and if needed — other European-academic and other experts there would be a strong probability that IUC would secure the assignment.

(4) they might with advantage notify the IUC of all university-related projects included in the agreed 'indicative programme' for their country so that we can discuss their implementation with EEC, as we have been invited by them to do.

9

21. The more widely this information is known and appreciated in UK and overseas institutions the more chance there is of fruitful inter-university projects being undertaken successfully under EEC auspices.

Vice-Chancellor's Conference

22. The 15th conference of vice-chancellors of overseas universities associated with the IUC was held in the University of the West Indies from 26 to 29 March 1979. Representatives of 29 associated universities were present together with representatives of the IUC, NUFFIC, DAAD, the American OLC, the AUCC, the Higher Education Consultation Group from Ireland, the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Association of Commonwealth Universities. This wide international academic coverage was encouraging, but the representation of aid agencies and foundations was rather disappointing. ODA was, however, represented together with the International Development Research Centre based in Canada, the World Bank, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and, for the first time, the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Though there were many new participants, the atmosphere of the conference was, as always on past occasions, frank and very friendly and many tributes were paid to the IUC for its understanding approach to the needs of the overseas universities. The local organisational arrangements made by the University of the West Indies were excellent, and contributed greatly to what was undoubtedly a very successful conference. It was spendidly launched by the keynote address of Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, who emphasised the importance of a quicker advance towards a new economic world order, indicated some of the tasks which faced us in advancing the North/South dialogue and challenged universities to play a more dynamic role. The Prime Minister of Jamaica spoke at the conference banquet, perceptively bringing together many of the strands which had been running through the conference. There were some lively discussions on important themes, notably on the role of universities in international co-operation and development, the role of the humanities in developing country universities, and the future patterns of inter-university co-operation.

23. After the conference ended, one group of participants visited Trinidad and Guyana and a second Trinidad and Barbados to see university developments there. These post conference visits were much enjoyed by the visitors and the IUC is most grateful to those who acted as hosts.

24. Plans are being discussed for the next Conference in this series to be held in Britian in September 1981.

IUC Operations Overseas

25. As the detailed information in the following sections of this Report shows the IUC continued in 1979/80, despite difficulties, its activities in

support of all the 47 university institutions with which it is now associated. In Ethiopia and Malta local political situations reduced the IUC's operational activities to a mere trickle, but in no case did they cease. I have already mentioned the tragedy that just when the opportunity of stepping up IUC's long-standing involvement with Makerere University in Uganda opened up again with the fall of Amin, the cuts in UK expenditure made it impossible for the IUC to finance more than a handful of invaluable visiting staff for Makerere. We sincerely hope that this problem can be overcome soon. What above all is required is for Makerere's most urgent needs to be included within the programmes of emergency and longer term assistance put forward by the Uganda Government to the UK Government and others. British staff are available and willing to go to Makerere. A little marginal financial help is all that is now required.

26. Guyana too has had its political troubles. The university has unfortunately been somewhat involved in them and was closed for a period. IUC programmes of staffing and other aid were not however significantly affected by these events.

27. In Nigeria the IUC's activities are now conducted in collaboration with the London office of the Nigerian Universities Commission. They are still financed by ODA in the first instance but the aggregate cost is pooled with other technical co-operation expenditure by ODA, British Council and TETOC and shared by the Nigerian and UK Governments in accordance with a formal Technical Co-operation Arrangement. This arrangement is, we understand, likely to continue for 1980/81. This is much to IUC's relief as alternative direct payment arrangements, which have been discussed, would undoubtedly have proved difficult to manage and the danger of the programmes collapsing was very real.

International Higher Education: Standing Conference (IHESC)

28. The IUC is constantly aware of the need to keep up and stimulate where possible the interest and concern of the British universities and polytechnics, and in particular of their academic staff, in the problems and day to day operations of inter-university relations with the developing world. The stock of British staff with overseas experience in higher education and in tackling problems of overseas development is dwindling alarmingly, and the present difficulties facing teachers in UK higher education are tending to increase the inward-looking tendencies of the very people upon whom the IUC and others depend. They are, in truth, the one human resource without which our Technical Co-operation programmes in this field would collapse.

29. The valuable Overseas Committees set up some years ago by various universities represented an attempt to maintain their interest, but these have

clearly not in themselves provided the required stimulus; nor has the steady interest and concern of many Vice-Chancellors, Polytechnic Principals, Deans and other senior staff been enough — essential though it is.

30. It is therefore gratifying to report the emergence, on the welcome initiative of interested polytechnic staff, of a new national body, the International Higher Education Standing Conference (IHESC). Its purpose is to provide a forum for the discussion and exchange of information on matters concerning International Higher Education generally (not, it should be noted only those matters relating to the developing world with which the IUC is specifically concerned) and to facilitate the work of the operating institutions and agencies in this field. IHESC is a truly transbinary body. The Director of the IUC and the Chairman of the Academic Policy Committee (Sir Cyril Philips) are members of its Executive Committee and the IUC provides its accommodation address for correspondence. It is greatly to be hoped that all universities and polytechnics will join IHESC (at a cost of only £10 pa) and whenever possible participate in its annual conference. Further particulars can be obtained by writing to the Secretary (currently Mr D W Daniel) c/o IUC, or telephone him at the International Office at the North East London Polytechnic on (01-599-5141).

Supplementation of FSSU benefits

31. After some 7 years of advocacy and negotiation with the relevant government departments and interested organisations, the IUC secured approval in June to implement a scheme for supplementing the pensions of most British staff who retire from associated universities overseas under FSSU arrangements. Hitherto no provision existed for these FSSU pensions to be adjusted in the face of inflation in a manner comparable with that applicable to FSSU members retiring from UK universities. I am glad to report that this anomaly has at last been largely rectified. The new arrangements have however to be confined to staff who have served in posts in British universities under FSSU for a minimum of 5 years, normally before taking up their university posts abroad. Some 20 eligible FSSU pensioners have now received appropriate benefits for the year ending November 1979 at a cost to the IUC of some £30,000. What this means to some of them can be illustrated from the case of one 78-year old Professor who, after 36 years' service in IUC associated universities in Africa, was receiving an annuity of only £800. He has now benefited to the extent of an extra £2,600 per annum.

Director IUC

32. It was announced during the year that Mr R C Griffiths, the IUC's first Director, was to retire after 9 years' service at the end of 1979. A Search Committee was set up and the post was widely advertised. An excellent field of interested candidates was assembled but it did not prove possible to

announce the name of his successor by the end of the year. In the circumstances Mr Griffiths has agreed to carry on for a brief period. His last day of duty at the IUC is now to be 31 March 1980.

33. It is pleasant to report that at the 1979 Annual General Meeting of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, Richard Griffiths, as Director of the IUC, was presented with the ACU's 1979 Symons Award for "outstanding service to the Association of Commonwealth Universities and/or to the universities of the Commonwealth". I am sure that all of us at the IUC can feel happy that its work within its family of Commonwealth universities has been recognised in this pleasant way by our much respected sister body and fruitful collaborator, ACU.

FRANK THISTLETHWAITE
Chairman

RICHARD GRIFFITHS
Director

January 1980

DIVISIONAL REPORTS

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WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

34. This section of the report has to begin on a familiar note. The review period was yet again a year of uncertainty for the IUC about the continuity and extent of its future work in support of Nigerian Universities. Early in 1979 the IUC made arrangements with the National Universities Commission for its London Office to assume the major responsibility for recruiting staff which had hitherto been that of IUC. The IUC office carried out a final broad trawl for staff for the 'new' universities, extending it to include professional subjects as well as the broad range of basic arts, science and social science subjects. Residual recruitment activities concerned with that trawl continued throughout the year but the spring crop of advertisements for specific posts in Nigerian Universities was handled by the NUC London Office without the involvement of IUC, save insofar as there was liaison on methods of procedure. It was agreed by NUC that IUC should retain a measure of recruitment responsibility insofar as head hunting for particular specialist posts might be required. Our services in this respect have not been extensively sought, mainly because there was during the period no agreed salary supplementation scheme which could be invoked to support a senior secondment. Other IUC activities outside recruitment continued to be organised from our office and financed through grant-in-aid under the Technical Co-operation Arrangement. Given the uncertainties the programme stood up well although it will be appreciated that an inability to look beyond the immediate horizon leads to some withering of activities.

35. In December 1978, an IUC Group led by the Chairman of the West African Working Group Professor L C B Gower and comprising Dr C W L Bevan, Dr R W Rickett, Professor A M Neville, Mr T Wilshire and Mr D P Saville visited the 'new' universities and had discussions with the NUC in Lagos. Subsequently as a result of their report the ODA indicated a new willingness to reconsider its position in relation to the exclusion of IUC services from the Technical Co-operation Arrangement. The IUC consulted NUC in establishing a common position and the NUC was of the view that, it would be happy for the IUC to continue to handle the delivery of inter-university co-operation programmes, except recruitment, until such time as the NUC London Office should be able to service such activities independently. At the end of the review period therefore the IUC was optimistically awaiting the outcome of the latest round of TCA talks, confident that the Nigerian Government would request inter-university co-operation as one of the elements of the inter-governmental arrangements and that the IUC would be the mechanism for the delivery of this co-operation, albeit on a slightly reduced scale.

36. After a period of uncertainty during which the British Expatriate Supplementation Scheme (BESS) was no longer avalilable to new appointees in Nigerian Universities, nor could it be applied to renewed contracts, and during which no Nigerian Universities Supplementation Scheme had emerged, there finally came forward a plan for a Nigerian scheme (NESS) with the same objectives although lower benefits than the BESS Scheme which preceded it. At the end of the review period this plan had not been implemented. High level recruitment was therefore at a standstill and senior British staff are being lost by the universities through resignations.

37. As indicated above the IUC's main recruitment assistance to the Nigerian Universities was the general trawl for staff at Lecturer and Senior Lecturer level. The total recruitment effort during the year, mainly from this general trawl, was less effective than in the previous year, only 39 known appointments resulting, as against 95 in the previous year. Of the 39, 22 were British, 6 Nigerians and 11 other nationalities. The lower success rate in the recruitment process reflects the extent to which the new universities have become reasonably well staffed in the disciplines which are less difficult in which to recruit and the extent to which they are looking for specialists of various kinds. Since these specialists are harder to come by, recruitment on behalf of the new institutions is likely to become a process better accomplished by advertisements for specific posts than by the broad trawl approach hitherto used. As in the previous year, the success rate in recruiting staff in professional subjects was low, most of those coming forward being in the category of 'other nationalities'. The general difficulties facing academic staff in Nigerian Universities, and the equation of emoluments, are such that recruitment of all kinds, and particularly of established staff on secondment arrangements from British universities, will continue to be difficult.

38. Amongst the appointments to Nigerian Universities are those of Professor G S Smith as Professor of Education in the University of Sokoto on secondment from the University of York; that of Professor F Howarth as Provost of Medicine in the University of Sokoto; the secondment of Mr S Z H Jilani as Senior Lecturer in Law at Bayero University; the appointment of Dr A P Silverman as Reader of Pharmacology in the University of Jos; and the short appointment on secondment of Mr J Rushton Deputy Academic Registrar of the University of Warwick to advise on administrative re-organisation in the University of Benin.

39. The short-term visitor programme to Nigeria continues to be in demand. A total of 95 short-term visitors were supported, 43 of whom went under link arrangements to Departments and 52 under the more generalized short-term visitorship scheme. Amongst the visitors were Professor A J F Webster from the University of Bristol to the Department of Veterinary Physiology in Ahmadu Bello University; Dr A F Curran from the University

of Glasgow to Benin to teach in Community Medicine; Professor C F George, also Medicine, from the University of Southampton to the University of Ilorin; also to Ilorin Professor P Brockbank of the University of York. Further Medical visitors were Professor R L Smith from the St Mary's Hospital Medical School London to the Department of Bio-Chemistry University of Ibadan, and Professor J F Lamb Department of Physiology University of St Andrews to Calabar.

Ghana

40. The political and economic position in Ghana continued difficult throughout the year, with the prospective return to civilian rule and the coup factors which kept the student body politically excited and the universities therefore in a charged state.

41. Nonetheless there was a return to normal working in that the academic year began on time and the pattern of the academic year was adhered to without substantial stoppages. Life for British expatriate contract staff and for short-term visitors continues to be extremely difficult with shortages of all kinds both in the domestic sphere and the academic one making both private and professional life a struggle. The evidence is that the universities of Ghana have gone for so long without sufficient replenishment of equipment and books that the practical work in some parts of the Faculties of Science, Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine is now hardly sustained at a proper level. The IUC has continued to make ad-hoc assistance available and there has been parallel assistance from the Ministry of Overseas Development through various schemes. But the problem is deep seated and no donor assistance can replace the fundamental resources problem which the universities now face. The British economies of late 1979 have unfortunately meant that several equipment and books projects have been cancelled at an early or advanced stage: There is the further problem that local staff are not being retained, preferring to seek overseas work in academic surroundings with a proper degree of resource provision.

Sierra Leone

42. In Sierra Leone also the university continue to work under financial difficulties in foreign exchange problems. Unfortunately although the ODA-IUC small capital grant equipment for science based departments first negotiated in 1976 continued to flow in its final phases, the attempt to reinforce that effort with a second small capital grant was not successful. This was partly in view of the public expenditure cutbacks general in the summer of 1979: but it stemmed also from an official view that there was much in this equipment grant which was properly material which a university should be supplying from its own recurrent grant and which it was not policy to supply. However the IUC's own funds have again been made available for

spare parts and fine chemicals which have been much valued by science-based departments. Much appreciation was expressed of this facility when Mr Saville visited the university in June 1979.

43. The governnment cuts have led to a freezing of the project under the ODA Books Presentation Programme under which the University was receiving scientific and technological journals for the Library.

44. The IUC has remained in close contact with developments in the Intitute of Medical Education and Training (IMET) and in the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM). A Link between Middlesex Polytechnic and IPAM is growing in strength and has involved short-term visitors from Middlesex in the outward direction and the training of an audio visual technician in Britian.

45. Professor W A C Stewart has been appointed a member of the Court of the University, Lord Fulton having retired.

Recruitment

46. As indicated in the Nigeria section a recruitment exercise was mounted once again to seek staff for the 'new' Nigerian Universities and this resulted in 39 known appointments. Outside Nigeria recruitment was limited to five staff members for the University of Sierra Leone three of whom were Britons. A certain amount of nugatory work in recruitment on behalf of Sierra Leone has taken place and considerable effort has gone into bringing forward possible candidates who have been offered professorial posts only eventually to decline them, when the staff concerned realised the lack of resources which would face them as the heads of department.

Links

47. A number of new links began during the year. The most important was that between the Bio-Engineering Unit of the University of Liverpool and the College of Medicine of the University of Lagos covering the field of medical instrumentation technology. The principal feature of this link is the secondment from Liverpool of a succession of technicians to perform the dual function of instrument repair and local staff training.

48. Negotiations began during the year for a link embracing Economics, Economic History and Accounting between the University of Exeter and Fourah Bay College University of Sierra Leone. Similar first steps were taken in respect of the formation of a link covering Home Economics between University College Cardiff and Njala University College, Sierra Leone. There was also an agreement to link the University of Strathclyde Department of Biological Sciences and its sister Department at Njala. Finally a link covering

Community Health was embarked upon between the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and the University of Ghana Medical School.

Staff Development

49. During the year 75 awards were made to enable staff of the West Africa Universities to visit Britain for longer or shorter awards under the various IUC Local Staff Development Schemes or under links. Five awards of senior IUC Fellowships were made within the region, nine Staff Development Scholarships, seven awards for Administrative staff, eight awards for Library staff and 20 awards for Technician Training.

50. In addition, support was given to enable two staff members of the University of London University Teaching Methods Unit to visit Ghana for a workshop in the University of Kumasi as a preliminary step to the organisation of a course and seminar on university teaching methods centred at Kumasi but available to staff of all three Ghanaian universities. The timing of this course has been delayed due to the difficult internal conditions in Ghana but is now expected to take place in early 1980.

Equipment and Capital Grants

51. The IUC continued to support the Ghanaian universities and the University of Sierra Leone by making available funds to purchase equipment spare parts and fine chemicals. In Ghana the total available during the year was £7,000 to the University of Kumasi, £6,000 to the University of Ghana and £3,500 to the University of Cape Coast. In Sierra Leone £750 was provided for the same purpose. This scheme received the commendation of a writer on Development in the New Scientist magazine which wrote of it as one of the most effective forms of British aid. The ODA-IUC Small Capital Grant scheme was utilized to obtain machine tools for the Department of Mechancial Engineering in the University of Kumasi (£22,500). IUC funds were used to provide a Landrover for the Department of Geology in the University of Ghana (£7,000), chemicals and small items for the departmental link in chemical pathology (£750), chemicals for the Department of Bio-Chemistry under the link with the University of Leeds (£995), and similar items for the Department of Pathology (£440). A small quantity of anaesthetic drugs were funded in support of the Department of Anaesthesia at the University of Ghana Medical School (£200).

52. In the University of Liberia, teaching laboratory equipment was provided from IUC funds in support of the Departments of Microbiology, Physiology and Biochemistry in the Doglioti School of Medicine (£6,000) and laboratory equipment for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Biology at Cuttington University College (£5,500).

53. In Sierra Leone equipment donated has included a continuing flow under the Small Capital Grant scheme project first negotiated in 1976. The various residual items delivered in the year under review totalled £10,000. In addition, the IUC from its own funds donated oscilloscopes and probes to the Department of Electrical Engineering at Fourah Bay College (£1,900). Equipment and spare parts were donated to permit instrument repairs to be effected by a visiting technician in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Fourah Bay College (£310). A comprehensive publication in organic chemistry was donated in support of British staff in that department (£370), as was equipment in support of staff in the Department of Zoology (£130) and equipment for the Department of Botany (£660). As previously noted, fine chemicals and spare parts for the University generally were provided at a total cost of £750. A further major item was the equipment provided under the link between the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography and the Department of Oceanography of University College Swansea (£7,000).

Books

54. Although donations of books and periodicals to all the University Libraries in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia were intended under the ODA Books Presentation Programme all became frozen by the budgetary cutbacks and at the time of writing it is not clear whether any will be thawed out in due course.

Visits

55. The total number of short-term visitors supported in the region in the year was 162, 19 more than the previous year. This includes visitors under the general Short-Term Visitor scheme as well as visitors under links who numbered 54. There were 95 short-term visitors to Nigeria of whom 43 made visits under links and 52 under more generalized arrangements.

56. The budgetary cuts came too late to affect numbers of visitors within the period of this report, since inescapable commitments had been entered into with individuals which it was IUC policy to honour. Planning for further visitors was however at a standstill at the end of the review period.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

General

57. The year from 1 October 1978 was one in which IUC expenditure in support of universities in east and central Africa was well above any previous level. Unfortunately, the year ended with the depressing news of a

considerable reduction in the budget assistance for the 12 months up to 31 March 1980. Next year, therefore, will see major constraints beginning to operate.

58. The resumption of IUC support for Makerere University, following upon the change of government in Uganda, though limited, has been widely welcomed. Professor A Wandira, brought back from his academic post in the University of Botswana and Swaziland to serve as Minister of Education in the short-lived government of President Lule, succeeded Mr W Senteza Kajubi as Vice-Chancellor in July 1979.

59. The formal inauguration of the University of Gezira by H E President Nimeiry took place on 13 February 1979: as reported last year, the first group of students was admitted in September 1978. Professor J M Mungai succeeded Dr J N Karanja as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi in May 1979. During the same month, Professor M J Kelly was appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor at the University of Zambia. During the year, there were changes in deanships at a number of universities.

Ethiopia

60. Dr Duri Mohammed, President of Addis Ababa University, outlined the fundamental changes made in the working system of the University in a local newspaper interview in October 1978. He reported that all faculties had been restructured and curricula content redefined. New academic programmes have been initiated in line with the needs and development objectives of the Government. A vigorous programme on text book production has been started. Many courses have been shortened eg Social Sciences and Agriculture to 3 years, Law and Engineering to 4 years. A School of Postgraduate Studies was established in an attempt to meet the University requirement for teaching staff and to respond to the need for skilled manpower in the national economy.

61. Dr Duri visited IUC in June and Dr Ashmelash Beyene, Vice-President for Administration and Development, visited IUC in August. In November 1978, ODA confirmed its agreement to IUC supplementation of 3 additional teaching posts, bringing the total of such posts at the University to 6. Professor H Rees took up a post of Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at May 1979 and his wife, Dr O Frost, was appointed in September. The sixth post has not yet been filled. For the 1978/79 academic year, 2,720 students were admitted to the 10 degree-granting colleges and 2,500to the 7 junior diploma programme institutions. 38 were taken into the School of Postgraduate Studies. Total enrolment now is 12,000, including some 2,200 in evening and weekend programmes. A Committee of the Commission of Higher Education established different entry standards for school leavers

from private, rural and urban schools. Unfortunately, this effort at bringing into the University able but under-achieving pupils from the rural areas does not appear to have met with much success.

62. The first Veterinary Science degree students will be admitted (to the Faculty of Science) in October 1979. Proposals for the course were drawn up by a task force which reported in January. Professor T K Ewer, formerly of the University of Bristol, visited the University under IUC sponsorship in March to comment to the President on the report.

63. During the year IUC support was provided for 3 external examiners to the Medical Faculty — Professor N R Butler (Department of Child Health, University of Bristol), Professor E K Cruickshank (Dean of Postgraduate Medical Education, University of Glasgow) and Professor H C McLaren (Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Birmingham).

Kenya

64. Professor J M Mungai, Professor of Human Anatomy, succeeded Dr J N Karanja as Vice-Chancellor in May. Dr Karanja and a number of other University staff members resigned in order to stand as candidates in the General Election in Kenya. The year was one of financial difficulty for the University: the freezing of posts and an inability to accommodate the usual number of short-term visitors characterised these problems.

65. Kenya's fourth Development Plan — covering the period 1979 to 1983 was published during the year. The Plan calls for a review of the 1970 University of Nairobi Act. It is recognised that the Nairobi campus has nearly reached its full physical capacity.

66. The 1978/79 academic year at Kenyatta University College started on 2 October. This has been the first full year during which all teaching for BEd degrees has been located at the University College, following the move of the University of Nairobi Faculty of Education in July 1978. The BEd programme now is under review. During the year, the University College has been pursuing proposals for capital development, including a much-needed expansion of the library and an education centre.

Malawi

67. During the year, the University has embarked on major new developments and other projects have continued throughout the period. These include a new library at the Polytechnic (with USAID funding), the expansion of the Chancellor College Library (IDA), a Great Hall and Arts Centre at Chancellor College (HE the President), the Institute of Education

at Domasi (IDA), buildings at Bunda College (USAID), facilities for Engineering at the Polytechnic (ODA) and the College of Nursing at Lilongwe (Malawi Government).

68. A number of visitors have provided key advisory reports. These have included Mr J K Farrant and Mr T W Gee on the Administration, Mr A J Loveday on the Library, Professor R M Ogilvie on the introduction of Classics teaching, Miss M Clarke on the takeover by the University of responsibility for registered nurse training, Dr E Ricketts on re-organisation of the Department of Home Economics, and Mr D S Taylor on the design and implementation of teaching materials for use in the language laboratory.

Mauritius

69. In May 1978, the Council of the University appointed a committee to review critically the academic organisation and development of the University with special reference to the effectiveness of the University work in relation to its objects and to satisfy itself with the resources of the University are best used to further these objects. As reported last year Mr J B Butterworth and Professor G D Sims were members of the Committee which also included 2 members of the public and related sector and 2 from the private sector. The local members met in October, and a series of meetings was held in January. Mr Butterworth and Professor Sims returned to Mauritius in July 1979 for discussions on the final draft of the report.

70. The University was closed for some weeks in April-May 1979 following student disturbances. Subsequently, the Prime Minister appointed a visitor to enquire into the events and to review the Act, statutes and regulations of the University. The Prime Minister also set up an ad hoc committee to look into the employment prospects of graduates of the University.

Sudan

71. The Director, who had accepted an invitation to attend the formal opening ceremony of the University of Gezira, unfortunately was unable to go as result of a very late change of date. IUC sent a message of congratulations and good wishes. A panel of UK university and polytechnic staff members has been advising the University in planning the Faculty of Science and Technology. After 2 meetings in London — the first at the IUC office — panel members visited the Sudan in January, and undertook a programme of meetings and visits to a wide range of individuals and institutions interested in the development of the Faculty. Work continued on developing both the Preparatory College site and the main Nesheishiba campus. At the University of Juba the first students destined for the College of Medicine were admitted to the College of Natural Resources and Environmental Science. The physical development of the Atla'a Barra

campus during the year has been considerable: new buildings include the library, a main lecture theatre, student hostels and staff housing. However, the Bilinyang campus has remained undeveloped.

72. H E Hilary Logali, Chairman of Council, visited IUC on 7 November 1978. The Vice-Chancellor visited Europe early in 1979 on a staff recruitment mission. Unfortunately, the efforts of the University this year to recruit staff have been affected adversely by the belated withdrawal of a number of applicants and appointees. The Vice-Chancellor met the Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Ministry of Overseas Development, and was the guest of the University of Durham during a full weekend of activities.

73. A number of deanships at the University of Khartoum changed in February 1979: new appointments were made in the Faculties of Arts, Education and Engineering and in the Graduate College. After a considerable delay, enhanced expatriate staff salary scales have been introduced, and partially backdated to July 1978.

Tanzania

74. Deanships at the University of Dar es Salaam changed on 1 July 1979, at the beginning of the University's tenth year as an independent institution.

75. A Communication Skills Unit was established in October 1978 with the arrival of the first of 2 staff members supported under KELT arrangements. 2 additional KELT-supported staff have been appointed.

Uganda

76. Dr C W L Bevan and Mr J M Theakstone visited Makerere University with Dr H Niesel of DAAD between 11 and 16 June. Following recommendations in their report, IUC supported visits to Makerere in July-September by a technical team from Loughborough University and, following the start of the new academic year on 4 August, teachers in Geology (July-September and August-October) and Microbiology. A visiting lecturer in Biochemistry went in August-September and another geologist in August-October. The report of the Commonwealth Secretariat team of experts which visited Uganda in May-June to report on the requirements for rehabilitating the economy included references to Makerere University. The report recommended as a first phase emergency activity that IUC should be asked to set up a Makerere Programme of Assistance by universities overseas. The team's view was that quick restoration of Makerere University is central to meeting the many professional and administrative needs of Uganda.

77. An article in 'The Guardian' of 10 September on Uganda's economic difficulties referred to IUC's support of Makerere University in the following terms:

> "The Inter-University Council (IUC) has already had a few junior university lecturers giving six weeks of their summer holiday to get Makerere students started in the first term which began last month.
>
> "Some tiny aid efforts have made a big impact: an IUC technician went round Makerere with a screwdriver coaxing into action machines such as a centrifuge which has not worked for two years as it had a mouses' nest in it".

University of Zambia

78. The Ndola Campus of the University of Zambia appointed its first Principal in September 1978: Professor M Kashoki previously was Director of the Institute of African Studies. He was replaced as Director by Professor R Serpell. Professor M J Kelly, Dean of the School of Education, replaced Professor K Mwaluka as Pro-Vice-Chancellor in May 1979.

79. One of the major problems of the University during the year has been the lack of key personnel: the posts of Librarian, Bursar and Director of the Computer Centre have remained unfilled for some months.

80. Early on the morning of 2 September 1979, a disastrous fire swept through the laboratories, lecture theatre and offices of the science departments on the Ridgeway Campus of the School of Medicine. A number of laboratories were completely gutted and their contents entirely destroyed. Damage was estimated at half a million kwatcha for buildings and at least five million kwatcha for equipment — about £3 millions overall. The fire has meant the loss to the University of the greater proportion of the laboratory, research and teaching facilities used to train medical students in their third and fourth years of study — the pre-clinical years of anatomy, biochemistry, pharmacology, pathology and physiology. Irresplaceable records and documents were destroyed. The laboratories had been used for the preparation and examination of histological specimens for the national health service.

81. The University launched an appeal for assistance in re-equipping and re-building the basic medical science departments, including essential items of equipment, drugs and chemicals needed so that teaching can start in temporary locations on 8 October 1979.

Recruitment

82. IUC advertised a record number of posts on behalf of universities in

east and central Africa: 439 posts were advertised with closing dates falling within the 12 months from 1 October 1978.

83. The decline continued in the number of staff supported under BESS arrangements at universities in east and central Africa. On 30 September 1979, 253 such persons were in post. This compares with 258 a year previously, and is the lowest level for 7 years. The number of new designations (49) represents fewer than 5 per institution, and is considerably below the level of any recent year. 45 persons were redesignated out of the 99 reaching the end of a period of designated service: this is the highest proportion for 3 years. The 54 persons leaving designated service represents the lowest level for some years.

84. Amongst British staff appointed in 1978/79 were W G H Edwards (Professor of Chemistry, University of Gezira), W D A Johns (Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Malawi), H Rees (Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Addis Ababa University), R W H Wright (Professor of Physics, Kenyatta University College), L R Davis (Associate Professor of Education, University of Juba), K M Jones (Reader in Electrical Engineering, University of Malawi), F A Rhodes (Associate Professor of Public Administration and Management, University of Juba) and A Smith (Associate Professor of Physics, University of Gezira). Seconded staff appointed during the year included D Barker of Teesside Polytechnic as Lecturer in Civil Engineering, University of Mauritius; P J Gibbon of Sheffield Polytechnic as Senior Lecturer in Sociology, University of Dar es Salaam; and P D Williams of Sheffield Polytechnic as Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Malawi.

Links

85. Whilst a number of new links were established during the year, a contribution to the marked increase in link activity was made by the revival of older links following new initiatives. At the University of Khartoum in particular there has been a substantial increase in the interest in links: 10 of the 17 links currently active and supported by IUC have been established within the last 2 years. Addis Ababa University and Makerere University have been precluded from establishing or maintaining links because of recent political events, and the University of Zambia has not established links whilst links remain under negotiation at the University of Gezira.

86. The University of Dar es Salaam has links in Agriculture, Pharmacy and Pharmacology which involve UK training of technicians as well as visits by academic staff. Kenyatta University College exchanges staff with the Institute of Education, London. Joint research has been supported at the University of Khartoum within links in Mathematics and Veterinary Science;

technicians have received UK training in Agriculture, Dentistry, Medicine and Veterinary Science; equipment has been provided in support of links in Agriculture, Dentistry and Geography. At the University of Malawi, a link in Engineering has proved most helpful in the development of degree courses. A link in Mechanical Engineering has enabled a University of Mauritius staff member to undertake UK industrial training. 4 of the senior British staff at the University of Nairobi are link appointees.

Staff Development

87. 34 staff members of east and central African universities came to UK during the year under new UK staff development and training awards. A further 35 inward visitors were supported under links. 39 persons remained in UK for at least part of 1978/79 under IUC awards made last year.

88. Arrangements continued for supporting local staff development programmes.

Equipment and Capital Grants

89. Most of the equipment provided by IUC to universities in east and central Africa during the year was scientific. The most substantial donations were to the Department of Chemistry at the University of Zambia which received two spectrophotometers and a gas chromatograph. The Department of Physics at the University of Dar es Salaam was given oscilloscopes. A microscope was presented to the Graduate College, University of Khartoum. The School of Industrial Technology at the University of Mauritius received a vibrator. A direct writing recorder was presented to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nairobi.

90. Calculators were donated to Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi, and the Faculty of Economics at the University of Gezira received desk computers. Audio visual aids and drugs were presented to the Division of Pharmacy, University of Dar es Salaam. The Language Laboratory at the Polytechnic, University of Malawi was refurbished with IUC help, and the University Theatre was presented with lighting and sound equipment. A donation of technical teaching aids was made to the Mauritius Institute of Education. The Graduate College, University of Khartoum received a gift of typewriters.

91. Overall the value of IUC equipment provision to universities in east and central Africa during the year amounted to almost £60,000.

92. Sadly, no successful bids were made for provision from the ODA/IUC programme of Small Capital Grants.

93. During the year, bids under the Books Presentation Programme on behalf of universities in east and central Africa were approved to the value of £52,250. However, the only orders placed from this list were for the University of Khartoum (£400) and Mauritius (£3,600).

Visits

94. 139 short-term visits were made to east and central African universities under the IUC Short-Term Visitors Programme during the year. 57 additional visits were supported under link arrangements. Both these programmes — which represent a major contribution by UK institutions to the work of the IUC — reached record levels. Last year's overall figure of 149 visits — itself a record — was far surpassed. The number of visits has increased by 70% since 1974/75.

95. In assessing the worth of these visits, it must be borne in mind that IUC's contribution is matched by the support of the UK institutions involved which almost invariably release the visitors on full salary. The overseas university covers the cost of board and lodging.

CARIBBEAN, FAR EAST AND OTHER AREAS

96. This section of the Divisional Reports is concerned with IUC services to 17 associated universities in the Caribbean, the Far East, the South Pacific and in Southern Africa. The universities vary considerably in age and development and the countries where they are located differ greatly in geographical environment as well as their economic and social development. As may be expected, the more mature and developed universities seek different services from the younger and less developed universities that are still strengthening their study programmes and their organisation. The full range of IUC services is provided to some universities, generally the more recently established ones, whilst short term visits programmes and inter departmental links and the various staff training opportunities offered by the IUC form the major IUC services to others.

University of the West Indies

97. The University continued to make full use of all IUC services during the year of which advertisement and recruitment, short term teaching and advisory visits and active inter departmental link programmes formed the main components. The three campuses of this federal university are situated in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados and provide an important range of

resources and advisory services for the English speaking islands of the Caribbean region in addition to providing a wide range of degree courses and other educational programmes. The development of the Engineering Faculty and its facilities on the St Augustine Campus in Trinidad continued to be implemented during the year but progress was slow on the new Trinidad Medical School. The developments in both these fields are funded by the Trinidad Government, which is benefiting greatly from the current high prices for oil, which provides the country with its major source of income.

98. The Jamaica Campus of the University continued to be affected by the economic difficulties of Jamaica and the social problems that accompany them. Devaluation, tight exchange controls and severe import controls have affected living conditions in Jamaica and make it more difficult for the University to retain or attract staff for the Mona Jamaica Campus. Teaching programmes, however, continue to attract a good range of able students from the region. It is interesting to note that British graduates are still attracted without difficulty to work on the UWI Jamaica Campus under the Study and Serve Scheme despite Jamaica's current problems; the Scheme also continues to be active in Trinidad and Barbados. A considerable number of inter departmental links with British universities and polytechnics continued to be active, particularly in the field of medicine. In April 1979 the well attended IUC Vice-Chancellors Conference was held on the Jamaica Campus with the UWI as the host for the Conference which was also attended by representatives from other European and North American organizations concerned with the university education. Some participants later visited the other campuses of the UWI and also the University of Guyana. A notable event for the Cave Hill Barbados Campus was the Knighthood conferred on the Principal and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Barbados Campus of the UWI in the Queen's New Years Honours list for 1979 in recognition of Sir Sidney Martin's distinguished career at the UWI and his contribution to higher education in the West Indies in general and in Barbados in particular.

University of Guyana

99. The economic and other problems that affected Guyana during the year gave the University of Guyana no scope for additional development but the University maintained its broad range of teaching programmes at diploma and degree level. During the early part of 1979 the Vice-Chancellor, Dr D H Irvine, held a visiting fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, and Professor Leslie Cummings, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor acted as Vice-Chancellor for the period of his absence.

100. Eight British staff in important teaching and research posts at the UG continued to be supplemented by the IUC, which does not generally recruit for the University but may help in recruiting some specialist posts. Fresh initiatives were developed after the visit of the IUC team to the University in

March 1978 with a view to expediting the completion of the library extension for the University but these again foundered on the local financial problems. A considerable financial contribution from the ODA/IUC Small Capital Grants Programme continues to be earmarked for this important project whose additional study and storage facilities are sorely needed by the University. The link with Leeds in Mining and Mineral Sciences continued actively during the year but other promising link developments were held up because of Guyana's chronic financial position.

Papua New Guinea

101. The two universities in Papua New Guinea continued to develop their interest in IUC services whilst maintaining their close association with Australia and with the Australian higher education system. The Government of Papua New Guinea is placing a great emphasis on the development of both universities so as to provide the country with the professional, managerial and administrative staff needed for the development of the country and its economy. Local Staff development schemes form an important part of the development programmes of each university.

102. The University of Papua New Guinea again took advantage of the small programme of IUC sponsored academic visits and it also received support for its local staff development programme. Some support was also received from IUC training schemes. Exploratory discussions on inter departmental link possibilities did not lead to positive arrangements.

103. The Papua New Guinea University of Technology at Lae again made use of IUC supported teaching and advisory visits and also made use of the technician training scheme. Some financial support was also provided by the IUC for the PNGUT local staff development programme. Exploratory discussions began on the possibility of a link in Mechanical Engineering with the University of Nottingham.

South Pacific

104. The University's teaching programmes provided by its four Schools and the research, advisory and consultancy services provided by the Institutes related to the schools continued to develop steadily. The 11 countries in the South Pacific (in addition to Fiji) served by the University continue to seek the development of university extension facilities in their own islands. This development of the University extension centres and extension services in the South Pacific region had been an important feature in recent years. The facility provided by the US Government telecommunication satellite which gives communication facilities between the University's major centres plays a valuable part in the co-ordination and development of the USP extension and teaching programmes.

105. The Overseas Development Administration made its first annual contribution of £50,000 during the year towards the University's Development Fund which finances the consultancy and research services of the institute. Preparations are still being made for the planning of the new university administration building and a university leisure and sport centre for which an ODA grant of £400,000 has been allocated. The University continues to benefit from substantial financial assistance for both its capital and its staffing needs from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries as well as from Britian. West Germany is providing help for a Marine Research Institute and other projects are receiving support from the European Development Fund of the EEC. Early in 1979 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Springer, Secretary General of the Association of Commonwealth Universities reviewed the progress made by the University in its first 10 years and also indicated some future possible developments. Despite some staffing and financial problems the Agricultural Faculty of the USP, which is located at the Agricultural College at Alfua in Western Samoa, continued to develop its degree and diploma programme. IUC recruitment, visits and training services were made good use of by USP during the year.

106. The Director and Mr Jones, Head of the IUC's Division C, visited both universities in Papua New Guinea and also the USP in May and were greatly impressed by the successful way in which the higher educational needs of their countries and regions were being met and developed by the two universities in Papua New Guinea and the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

Malaysia

107. The five IUC associated universities in Malaysia continued to receive a modest programme of services which were principally in the form of short term visits or link activities. Over recent years the Government of Malaysia has provided a great amount of financial support for the five universities for the physical development of their campuses and staff development and also for degree and diploma programmes. Because of Malaysia's increasing economic strength and prosperity any major development of IUC services to its universities is likely to be based on cost sharing arrangements with the universities. It is hoped that this will not result in a relative decline of IUC activities but there are many other countries, such as Japan, America and Australia amongst others, which seem willing to provide services to and co-operation with the Malaysian Universities without requiring them to provide a substantial financial input. In the main, teaching and advisory visits under the Short-Term Visits programme and visits under inter departmental links, with participation in the IUC training schemes, form the major part of IUC activities with the Malaysian Universities. The Malaysian

Universities do their own direct recruitment apart from the University of Malaya which uses ACU recruitment services.

108. The University of Malaya made use of IUC Short-Term Visitors programme and of its training opportunities during the year. Professor Ungku Aziz, Vice-Chancellor of the University, visited the IUC during November 1978 and attended the final meeting of the UK Liaison Committee for the University of Malaya's English for Special Purposes Project (UMESPP) which concluded arrangements for the publication of UMESPP materials and for their royalties.

109. Universiti Sains Malaysia at Penang used the Short-Term Visits programme and also IUC training opportunities. Professor Lewis Elton (Surrey) and Dr G Manwaring (Dundee College of Technology) again assisted with the USM Staff Development Programme. Professor Dwyer from the University of Keele Department of Geography spent a sabbatical year at USM. The university celebrated the 10th anniversary of its foundation during the year. The Government of Malaysia agreed in principle to the development of a School of Medical Science at USM which will provide the third university medical faculty in Malaysia.

110. Universiti Pertanian Malaysia at Serdang made active use of the visit programme and several successful inter departmental links continued to flourish. The UPM has the greatest number of IUC supported links with the Malaysian Universities and whilst they are all on a relatively modest scale they are appreciated by the University and help in the development of its teaching and research programmes. A sub campus of the university is being developed in Sarawak, Eastern Malaysia.

111. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia had several teaching, advisory and examining visits under the visitors programme. The UKM's link in Chemistry and Science Education with the Department of Chemistry at Salford University and the North East Wales Institute of Higher Education is likely to be extended for a further two years. The development of the new university campus at Bangi, around 35 kilometers from Kuala Lumpur is going ahead impressively and the Science Faculty, still in Kuala Lumpur, will move to Bangi in due course. A sub campus of the university is being developed in Sabah, Eastern Malaysia.

112. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia made use of the visits programme for examining and advisory purposes. Its existing campus in Kuala Lumpur is becoming rather crowded but the proposed move to a new campus in Johore Baharu, in the south of Malaysia is still planned for the mid 1980's. Around one third of the university's students follow degree programmes whilst the

remainder follow diploma and sub-degree programmes in Technology and Engineering and professional Building studies.

113. Mr E A Jones visited the Malaysian and Singapore universities in late February 1979, and discussed IUC programmes and activities at each university.

Singapore

114. The two universities in Singapore, the University of Singapore and Nanyang University, both made good use of the IUC short term visitors programme during the year. Both universities also make regular use of the IUC training programme. Each university does its own direct recruitment of staff.

115. For the second successive year the joint campus scheme between the University of Singapore and Nanyang University was carried on under the direction and guidance of the Government of Singapore. A common first year teaching programme in Arts, Science and Commerce and Business Studies was continued for the undergraduates of both universities with all teaching in English. The continuation of the three year experimental period is bound to have important affects on the organisation and development of the two universities in Singapore in the longer term.

Malta

116. IUC services to the Old University of Malta continued to be at a much reduced level because of the restructuring of higher education in Malta under which the Government of Malta is virtually closing down the Old University and ending its distinguished history. The Government of Malta is placing its emphasis on the courses in the 'New University' — formerly the Polytechnic — where a worker student scheme is in operation, intended to provide a more vocationally oriented education. The drastically changed situation in Malta has resulted in the largest part of IUC services comprising support for a number of teaching visits in specific fields to enable the Old University to complete its courses for its dwindling numbers of existing students. Some books and equipment also were provided in support of the continuing teaching programmes. The relatively high fees now charged by the Government of Malta for the Old University's courses resulted in a very small entry of new students in Arts and Science during the year and the future of the Old University looks bleak.

117. The Rector of the Old University of Malta, Professor E J Borg Costanzi, visited the IUC offices during the year, whilst attending meetings in London of the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Lesotho

118. The National University of Lesotho made steady progress during the year and its review on its 10 year development programme indicated how much of its 10 year development plan had already been achieved as regards the development of teaching programmes and the gradual increase of its student numbers since 1975 when the university was established in its present form. It now has a student body of around 800 of which almost 20% are foreign students, principally African students from Zimbabwe and South Africa. There is also a relatively high proporation of around 15% mature students from Lesotho.

119. The University continued to make good use of IUC advertisement and recruitment services and its quota of 21 British staff under the British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme was fully taken up during the year. The IUC short term visitors programme was again fully used by the University for examining, teaching and advisory visits and staff development support was again provided. Sir Arthur Vick attended a Council Meeting of the University in Roma in February 1979.

Botswana and Swaziland

120. The University of Botswana and Swaziland continued to develop its teaching programmes and to build up student numbers in accordance with its Development Plan. The two University Colleges — the University College of Botswana and the University College of Swaziland — continued to co-operate in their teaching programmes but these mainly autonomous institutions will eventually develop into separate national institutions and will provide their country's requirements in higher education. Each College continued to make full use of the IUC advertisement and recruitment services and both continued to recruit a substantial proportion of their staff from the United Kingdom. The Overseas Development Administration provide a quota of 18 staff under the British Expatriate Supplementation Scheme at the University College of Swaziland and there is a quota of 20 at the University College of Botswana. This support greatly helps the recruitment of British staff for both colleges. The IUC short term visitors programme was well used by both Colleges for teaching, examining and advisory purposes and IUC staff development support was again provided for both Colleges.

121. Dr N O H Setidisho, Rector of University College Botswana, visited the IUC offices during the year.

Rhodesia

122. No IUC services were provided for the University of Rhodesia during the year as all of the IUC's residual responsibilities to the University had

ended a couple of years previously. It will be necessary, however, for the IUC to be prepared in case an independent Zimbabwe should request the IUC to resume some or all of its services to the University. Accordingly during the year the Executive Committee kept the topic under review.

Recruitment

123. 280 posts were advertised for the universities to which recruitment services are provided during the year and 18 advisory selection committees were arranged at the IUC. In comparison with the number of advertisements made the actual recruitment results proved disappointing and of the 40 known staff appointments 32 were British, 5 were local and 3 were of other nationalities. As is normal the IUC provided help for many of the appointees resident in the UK with their travel arrangements to take up their appointments.

124. In addition to formal recruitment assistance help was provided in identifying or obtaining candidates for important posts. Among the more notable appointments was Professor A M Hardie (formerly at the University of Ghana) as Professor of English at University College Botswana; Professor S V Mubako (from the University of Southampton) as Professor of Law at the National University of Lesotho; Professor M J Skinner (formerly of the University of Zambia) as Professor of Physics at the University of the South Pacific; Professor M J Swift as Professor of Biology at the University of Papua New Guinea on secondment from Queen Mary College, London University. Dr G E Mattheson was appointed Professor of Biology at the UWI Cave Hill Campus from Queen Elizabeth College, University of London; Professor W D Allen, was appointed visiting Professor in Physics at the UWI Cave Hill Campus, from the University of Reading.

Links

125. A large volume of link activities was continued during the year between departments of British Universities and Polytechnics and corresponding departments in the overseas universities. There are now some 30 IUC supported active links and 17 possible new link developments are under active exploration. Examples from the new links that began during the year are a link in Electrical Engineering between Leeds Polytechnic and the University of Guyana; a link in Child Health between the University of Bristol and the University of the West Indies; a link in Industrial Engineering between the University of Technology, Loughborough and the University of Hong Kong; a link in Food Science between the University of Nottingham and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia. A link between the Huddersfield Polytechnic and the University of the West Indies provided support for the development of in-service courses for technical teachers which the University of the West Indies is providing in association with the

Jamaican College of Art, Science and Technology. The University of the West Indies again continued to make full use of a range of IUC link activities, particularly for its Faculty of Medicine. The link in Mineral and Mining Resources between the University of Guyana and Leeds University continued actively during the year. In Malaysia Universiti Pertanian Malaysia continued to develop its two links with Wye College in Horticulture and Animal Production and in Agricultural Engineering with NCAE Silsoe.

Study and Serve

126. The University of the West Indies and the University of Papua New Guinea continued to make use of this scheme. At both universities the Study and Servers are principally concerned with the applied sciences and give support in the universities' research, demonstration and teaching programmes. It seems likely that the Papua New Guinea University of Technology may wish to make use of the scheme to help in the development of its teaching and research programmes if its campus accommodation problems for potential study and servers can be overcome. At the UWI, 7 continued their Study and Serve programmes and one began his assignment. Of the total of 8 study and servers at the UWI at the end of the year 5 were at the UWI Mona, Jamaica Campus, 2 were on the St Augustine, Trinidad Campus and 1 was on the Cave Hill, Barbados Campus; all working in the applied sciences. There were 5 Study and Servers continuing their programmes at UPNG and one began his assignment with the University during the year.

Staff Development

127. Some financial support was again provided to help some of the smaller and more recently established universities in the employment and training of their own local academic and professional staff. The IUC financial support enables them to appoint local national graduates on initial probationary or supernumerary appointments at the start of their career. This form of staff development support provided for six prospective members of staff for University College Botswana, and four were supported at the University College of Swaziland. In the same way five were supported at the National University of Lesotho, four were supported at UPNG, four at PNGUT and six at USP. Local staff development at the University of Guyana also received a substantial contribution. Under some inter departmental link arrangements the staff of several associated universities spent periods in Britain to enhance their academic and technical knowledge and skills. A few staff also were supported on MA programmes; link activities in these ways can make a notable contribution to local staff development.

128. Many of the universities also obtained IUC study awards for their staff to study and train in Britain during the year under the IUC's training

schemes. Awards to the universities covered in this section of the report are as follows: four Senior IUC Fellowships; five Staff Development awards and five Library Training awards. 17 Technician Training Awards were also made. As well as the new awards there were 49 award holders, including 21 technicians, who continued to hold their training awards begun in the previous year.

Equipment and Capital Grants

129. Amongst the IUC grants for equipment were those made to the University College of Botswana (£3,600), the University College of Swaziland (£3,200) and the National University of Lesotho (£1,560). The Old University of Malta received a microfilm reader and some scientific equipment to the value of £3,000. The University of the West Indies received £3,400 for a range of small items which included card cabinets for the library of the Cave Hill Campus. The University of Guyana received equipment to the value of £4,100 for use in the teaching and research programmes in its Department of Chemistry under the link in Mining and Mineral Sciences with the University of Leeds. A differential thermal analysis instrument and accessories was constructed at Leeds for the University of Guyana at an appreciably lower cost than a commercial product. Under the small capital grants programme provided by the Overseas Development Administration the sum of £50,000 was earmarked for the delayed university of Guyana library building extension but local financial difficulties again prevented any work going ahead with this project and it is hoped that funds can be earmarked for the completion of the project in the next year. Orders were placed under the small capital grants programme for equipment and vehicles for the University of the West Indies at a total of around £35,000 but not all of this equipment was delivered during the year and payment for a substantial proportion is likely to be delayed into the following financial year. The University of Papua New Guinea benefited by a grant for museum display units value of £26, 000 and the Papua New Guinea University of Technology received grants totalling £30,000 for language laboratory software and bindery equipment for the University library. Because the cut back in public expenditure drastically reduced the expenditure under the ODA Books Presentation Programme only a few universities received grants during the year. These were as follows: Universiti Sains Malaysia £1,800; Papua New Guinea University of Technology £2,175 and the Old University of Malta £1,250.

Visits

130. A total of 103 visits were arranged under the IUC Short-Term Visitors Programme to the associated universities covered by this part of the report and a further 56 visits took place under the inter departmental link arrangements. Amongst noteworthy visits were the following: Dr A J Strachan (University of Leicester) spent three months teaching geography at

the University of Guyana and Miss E M Carberry paid a two month visit to the University of Guyana to advise on the diploma course in Social Work and to take part in an in-service course of workshops for the supervisors of Diploma students. Dr I E Hughes (Leeds University) spent three months at the University of Guyana in the Department of Health Sciences teaching and advising in Pharmacology. Professor J E Parton (formerly University of Nottingham) spent three months teaching in the Electrical Engineering Department of the UWI Trinidad Campus and Mr D J Pollard (University of Surrey) visited all three UWI campuses to explore and advise on the possibility of locally mounted in-service technician training arrangements. Professor G F Soothill (Institute of Child Health, London) paid an advisory visit to the UWI on immunology and participated in the Trinidad and Tobago nutrition week including two television broadcasts. Dr P Lyon of the Institute of Commonwealth Science visited the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia to advise on the development of its Department of Political Science; Dr M A and Dr J M Edington (University College, Cardiff) taught for six weeks at Universiti Pertanian Malaysia Faculties of Veterinary and Animal Science and Science and Environmental Studies; Professor L Elton (Surrey) and Dr G Manwaring (Dundee College) again contributed to Universiti Sains Malaysia staff development programme, seminars and courses; Dr F J Paradinas (Charing Cross Oriental Medical School, London) spent three months teaching and providing supervisory services to the Pathology Department of the Universiti Malaya; Professor C Grey Morgan (University College, Swansea) spent a month at the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia helping the University to draw up a syllabus for the new proposed degree scheme (BSc with Education) and on research activities in the Physics Department of the University. Miss R Britton (Cambridge University) spent three months at the University of Singapore Computer Science Centre teaching Computer Programming and also providing advice in that field. Dame Elaine Younghusband (London School of Economics) spent two weeks at the University of Singapore School of Social Work and took part in a seminar jointly organised by the School of Social Work and the Singapore Association of Social Workers to mark the School's Silver Jubilee. Mr S Essig (Queen's University Belfast) spent four months teaching in the Department of Economics at Nanyang University. The dintinguished Architect, Mr Richard Rogers visited the University of Hong Kong School of Architecture; Sir Henry Chilver (Cranfield Institute of Technology) visited the University of Hong Kong Department of Civil Engineering to advise on the Civil Engineering course and on the future recognition of Engineering degrees by British engineering institutions. Mr H Fairhirst (University of York) visited the University College of Botswana to advise on its library development; Dr B R Dudley (Nottingham) spent five months teaching in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at PNGUT; Professor J A Jolowicz (Cambridge) and Professor J Carey (Oxford) visited the Old University of Malta as examiners in Law and English respectively.

131. Although necessarily selective this list of visits sponsored by the IUC to the various universities indicates the wide range of advice and assistance provided by the visitors. The reports and comments made by visitors to assist the associated universities in their course planning and development also provide valuable information to the IUC on the developments at the different associated universities; they are helpful in briefing other academic visitors and in keeping the IUC committees and working groups up to date as regards the changes and developments within the universities.

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

132. The second four year period of office of Members of the Council, following the incorporation of the IUC, ended on 31 July 1979 when all the previously appointed representatives of the Member Universities formally retired. The Council membership for the four year period beginning 1 August 1979 is given at Appendix I. Continuity of representation has largely been maintained but it is gratifying to report that a number of the newly appointed Vice-Chancellors now represent their universities on the Council.

133. Professor L C B Gower of Southampton University and Professor W A C Stewart of Keele retired from their respective Vice-Chancellorships at the end of the session. Both remain with the IUC, however, as co-opted members of the Council and members of the Executive Committee, Professor Gower continuing in office as the Chairman of the West Africa Working Group.

134. Three other long serving members of the Executive: Professor C T Ingold, Sir Brynmor Jones and Sir Fraser Noble, relinquished their membership of the Executive. Happily, however, all three continue to maintain their association with the IUC, Professor Ingold and Sir Brynmor Jones as co-opted members of the Council, and Sir Fraser Noble as the representative of his University of Aberdeen.

135. But the pleasure gained from old friends continuing in office was balanced by our considerable regret in bidding a formal farewell to Lord Fulton who had given such long and distinguished service to the IUC, as a member of Council since 1957, as Vice-Chairman 1962-4 and 1968-77 and as Chairman 1964-8. During recent years he has championed the cause of the IUC in debates in the House of Lords and no doubt his voice will continue to be raised in support of the ideals of the Council.

136. Sir Christopher Cox, one of the IUC's founding fathers in 1946 happily remains with us. As a mark of the Council's affection and respect for this remarkable man to whom the IUC owes so much, Sir Christopher has been made an Honorary Member of the Executive Committee of the IUC. He celebrated his 80th birthday in 1979 and remains as indefatigable as ever in the interests of the IUC.

137. New appointments to the Executive include Professor A M Neville, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dundee, Sir Roy Marshall, recently translated to the Vice-Chancellorship of Hull from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, Professor S B Saul, Vice-Chancellor of York, Professor J C West, Vice-Chancellor of Bradford, Principal J Steven Watson of the University of St Andrews, and Professor E K Cruickshank, Dean of Postgraduate Medicine at Glasgow who has for many years represented his University on the Council.

138. There has been a change too in the official representation on the Council: Mr R M Ainscow, Under Secretary Education and Investment, having replaced Mr E C Burr — for whose help and advice during the past four years the Council and Executive have been most grateful — as the Overseas Development Administration's Assessor.

139. Sir Roy Marshall's successor as Secretary General of the CVCP, Mr G K Caston, formally the representative on Council of the University of Oxford and a member of the Executive Committee, now attends meetings of both as the observer for the CVCP.

140. Our Assistant Director, Mr T J Wilshire, seconded to the IUC from the ODA for a period of three years, returned to his parent Ministry in May as Head of the newly created Project Implementation Monitoring Unit. Always most courteous, he was a respected officer and colleague and an admirable liaison officer between the IUC and the ODA.

141. A number of persons associated with the work of the Council were the recipients of awards in the New Year and Birthday Honours during the year under review. It is recorded with particular pleasure that the Chairman, Dr Frank Thistlethwaite, was made a CBE in the Birthday Honours 1979, the year following the award to the Director, Mr R C Griffiths, of the CMG.

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THE COUNCIL 1979 - 80

Chairman	Dr Frank Thistlethwaite, CBE
Vice-Chairmen	Mr J B Butterworth
	Sir Arthur Armitage

Members representing the United Kingdom Universities

Sir Fraser Noble, MBE	Aberdeen
Professor S E Hunt	Aston
Professor G A Saunders	Bath
Professor P Froggatt	Belfast
Lord Hunter	Birmingham
Professor J C West	Bradford
Professor K Ingham, OBE, MC	Bristol
Mr S L Bragg	Brunel
Mrs J Floud, CBE	Cambridge
Dr R N Franklin	City
Professor A M Neville	Dundee
Dr P W Kent	Durham
Dr F Thistlethwaite, CBE	East Anglia
Mr H Dickinson	Edinburgh
Dr A E Sloman	Essex
Dr H Kay	Exeter
Professor E K Cruickshank, OBE	Glasgow
Principal G M Burnett	Heriot-Watt
Sir Roy Marshall	Hull
Dr D Harrison	Keele
Professor M Kinhead-Weekes	Kent
Professor H R Tinker	Lancaster
Professor F G Holliman	Leeds
Professor J H Paterson	Leicester
Professor J D Y Peel	Liverpool
Professor G Chapman)	London
Professor Sir Cyril Philips)	
Dr C Butler, FRS	Loughborough
Professor Sir Arthur Armitage	Manchester
Dr J A Hellen	Newcastle
Professor E C D Cocking	Nottingham
Lord Perry	Open
Lord Blake	Oxford
Professor P D Dunn	Reading

Professor P Robson	St Andrews
Dr J H Horlock	Salford
Professor G D Sims, OBE	Sheffield
Dr J M Roberts	Southampton
Professor D A G Waddell	Stirling
Professor J Hawthorn	Strathclyde
Professor A Tropp	Surrey
Sir Denys Wilkinson	Sussex
Dr W H Cockcroft	Ulster
Dr C W L Bevan, CBE	Wales
Mr J B Butterworth	Warwick
Professor S B Saul	York

Co-opted Members

Professor D G Austin	Professor A H Bunting, CMG
Sir John Butterfield	Sir Christopher Cox, GCMG
Professor L C B Gower, MBE	Professor C T Ingold, CMG
Sir Brynmor Jones	Professor R W Steel
Professor W A C Stewart	

Co-opted Polytechnic Members

Dr C A Adamson	Mr D P Bethel
Dr W Davey	Dr R M W Rickett
Mr K J Durrands	

Ex-officio Member

Mr W A Dodd	Chief Education Adviser, ODA

Nominated Members

The British Council	Mr R E Cavaliero
The Technical Education and Training Organization for Overseas Countries	Mr R M Ainscow

Assessor

Overseas Development Administration	Mr R M Ainscow

Observers

Association of Commonwealth Universities	Sir Hugh W Springer
Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals	Mr G K Caston

The Executive Committee **1979 - 80**

Chairman — Dr Frank Thistlethwaite

Members

Dr C A Adamson
Professor D G Austin
Dr C W L Bevan
Professor A H Bunting
Sir Christopher Cox
Mr W A Dodd
Sir Roy Marshall
Sir Cyril Philips
Professor G D Sims
Professor R W Steel
Principal J Steven Watson

Sir Arthur Armitage
Mr D P Bethel
Mr S L Bragg
Mr J B Butterworth
Professor E K Cruickshank
Professor L C B Gower
Professor A M Neville
Professor S B Saul
Dr A E Sloman
Professor W A C Stewart
Professor J C West

Finance Sub-Committee
Chairman — Mr J B Butterworth

Academic Policy Committee
Chairman — Sir Cyril Philips

West Africa Working Group
Chairman — Professor L C B Gower

East and Central Africa Working Group
Chairman — Professor G D Sims

Caribbean and South Pacific Working Group
Chairman — Dr A E Sloman

South East Asia Working Group
Chairman — Mr J B Butterworth

Rural Development Working Group
Chairman — Professor R W Steel

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ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS UNIVERSITIES

WEST AFRICA

Ghana	University of Cape Coast University of Ghana University of Science and Technology, Kumasi
Liberia	University of Liberia Cuttington College
Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello University Bayero University University of Benin University of Calabar University of Ibadan University of Ife University of Ilorin University of Jos University of Lagos University of Maiduguri University of Nigeria, Nsukka University of Port Harcourt University of Sokoto
Sierra Leone	University of Sierra Leone *The University comprises* (i) Fourah Bay College (ii) Njala University College

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University
Kenya	University of Nairobi Kenyatta University College
Tanzania	University of Dar es Salaam
Sudan	University of Gezira University of Juba University of Khartoum
Uganda	Makerere University

Malawi	University of Malawi
Mauritius	University of Mauritius
Zambia	University of Zambia

CARIBBEAN, FAR EAST AND OTHER AREAS

Guyana	University of Guyana
West Indies	University of the West Indies **Barbados**, Cave Hill Campus **Jamaica**, Mona Campus (*The Headquarters of the University*) **Trinidad**, St Agustine Campus
Hong Kong	Chinese University of Hong Kong University of Hong Kong
Malaysia	University of Malaya Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (*National University of Malaysia*) Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (*University of Agriculture Malaysia*) Universiti Sains Malaysia (*University of Science Malaysia*) Universiti Teknoloji Malaysia (*University of Technology Malaysia*)
Singapore	Nanyang University University of Singapore
Malta	Old University of Malta
Lesotho	National University of Lesotho
Botswana & Swaziland	University of Botswana and Swaziland *The University comprises* (i) University College of Botswana (ii) University College of Swaziland
Papua New Guinea	University of Papua New Guinea Papua New Guinea University of Technology
South Pacific	University of the South Pacific

Appendix III

BRITISH SUPPLEMENTED STAFF IN THE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

1. This table indicates by country the present approximate number of British staff in receipt of BESS as a percentage of total academic staff of the IUC associated universities where the British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme operates.

Country	(a) Total Staff	(b) British Staff	(c) (b) as % of (a)
WEST AFRICA			
Ghana	1006	53	5.26%
Nigeria	4195	145	3.45%
Sierra Leone	268	21	7.83%
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Kenya	938	66	7.03%
Tanzania	574	31	5.40%
Sudan	775	32	4.12%
Malawi	221	67	30.03%
Mauritius	81	6	7.40%
Zambia	356	62	17.41%
OTHER AREAS			
Botswana	123	17	13.82%
Swaziland	66	19	28.78%
Lesotho	110	20	18.18%
South Pacific	147	26	17.68%
TOTALS	8860	565	6.37%

2. The following table indicates the decline in the proportion of British staff in receipt of BESS in the associated universities over the past 11 years.

Year	(a) Total Staff	(b) British Staff	(c) (b) as % of (a)
1968/69	3406	776	22.7
1969/70	4593	841	18.0
1970/71	6222	868	14.0
1973/74	6856	686	9.9
1974/75	7378	668	9.1
1975/76	7199	682	9.5
1977/78	8845	622	7.0
1978/79	8860	565	6.37

Note: in 1976/77 there were 16 associated universities with BESS supplemented staff. By 1978/79 this number had risen to 32.

Appendix IV

SHORT-TERM AND LINK VISITS FUNDED BY THE IUC

Visits by British University Staff to IUC associated Universities under the Short-Term Visits (STV) and Link Programmes.

Country	University	STV	Links	Total
WEST AFRICA				
Ghana	Cape Coast	7	–	7
	Ghana	24	5	29
	UST Kumasi	16	3	19
Liberia	Liberia	2	–	2
	Cuttington College	–	–	–
Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello	14	18	32
	Bayero	8	–	8
	Benin	1	–	1
	Ibadan	6	4	10
	Ife	7	–	7
	Lagos	3	5	8
	Nigeria, Nsukka	6	5	11
	Calabar	6	1	7
	Jos	7	9	16
	Port Harcourt	5	–	5
	Ilorin	10	–	10
	Sokoto	5	–	5
	Maiduguri	4	–	4
	(Total Nigeria)	(82)	(42)	(124)
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	5	4	9
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA				
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	5	–	5

Kenya	Nairobi	8	3	11
	Kenyatta College	2	6	8
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	26	8	34
Sudan	Juba	5	2	7
	Gezira	18	–	18
	Khartoum	26	19	45
Uganda	Makerere	2	–	2
Malawi	Malawi	23	11	34
Mauritius	Mauritius	7	8	15
Zambia	Zambia	17	–	17
CARIBEAN, FAR EAST AND OTHER AREAS				
Guyana	Guyana	7	3	10
West Indies	UWI	17	17	34
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	9	1	10
	CUHK	1	–	1
Malaysia	Malaya	4	–	4
	Kebangsaan	11	4	15
	Sains	6	–	6
	Pertanian	1	1	2
	Teknologi	7	–	7
Singapore	Singapore	8	–	8
	Nanyang	4	–	4
Malta	Old University of Malta	12	1	13
Lesotho	NUL	7	2	9
Botswana	UC Botswana	8	–	8
Swaziland	UC Swaziland	6	–	6
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	3	–	3
	PNG Technology	5	–	5
Rhodesia	Rhodesia	–	–	–
South Pacific	South Pacific	2	–	2
TOTAL	(Figures for 1977-78 in brackets)	393 (377)	140 (85)	533 (462)

IUC TRAINING AWARDS FOR STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS UNIVERSITIES

Made in the academic year 1978/79, to be taken up during 1979/80. The figures in brackets indicate staff members in UK during the academic year 1978/79 on awards made in previous academic years.

Country	University	Senior IUC Fellowships	Staff Development Scholarships	Administrative	Library	Technician
WEST AFRICA						
Ghana	Cape Coast			1 (1)	1	(1)
	Ghana				1	2 (1)
	UST Kumasi					(5)
Liberia	Cuttington College					
	Liberia					(1)
Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello	1	1 (2)		1 (1)	3 (4)
	Bayero					
	Benin		(1)	(2)		
	Calabar					(2)
	Ibadan		3 (2)	(1)	(1)	1 (3)
	Ife	2 (2)	3			3 (1)
	Ilorin			(2)	1 (1)	1
	Jos		1		(1)	
	Lagos	1 (1)		(2)		(2)
	Maiduguri			(2)		
	Nigeria, Nsukka	(1)				3 (3)
	Port Harcourt			(1)	1	
	Sokoto			(1)		
Sierra Leone	USL				(1)	1[1] (3)
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa					1 (2)
Kenya	Nairobi		3[2] (3)	(2)		2[1] (4)
	Kenyatta UC		(2)		1 (1)	(1)

Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	1 (1)	4^3 (1)	4 (1)	(1)	4^3 (4)
Sudan	Khartoum		3^1 (1)	(1)		2^1 (3)
	HE Grants Committee			(1)		
	Juba		2			
	Gezira					1^1
Malawi	Malawi	(1)		(2)		(1)
Mauritius	Mauritius		3^2	1 (1)		
	Mauritius IE				1	
	SMOAS					
Zambia	Zambia			1 (1)	(1)	1 (3)
CARIBBEAN, FAR EAST AND OTHER AREAS						
Guyana	Guyana	1^1	1 (1)	1 (1)		2^2 (2)
West Indies	UWI	1^1	(1)	2 (1)	(1)	1^1 (2)
Hong Kong	UHK					2^1 (2)
	CUHK			(1)	1	(1)
Malaysia	Malaya			(1)		2^1
	Kebangsaan		1^1 (1)	(2)	1	1^1
	Sains	1 (2)		1 (1)		2^1 (1)
	Pertanian		2^1 (2)	1	1	2^2 (2)
	Teknoloji			(1)		(1)
Singapore	Singapore	1 (1)	1	(1)	(1)	(2)
	Nanyang	(1)			1 (2)	
Malta	Old University					1^1 (2)
Botswana & Swaziland	UBS	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)
Lesotho	NUL			1	(1)	1^1 (2)
Papua New Guinea	PNG			(1)		2 (2)
	PNG Technology					
South Pacific	USP				(1)	1^1 (1)
Rhodesia					1	
	TOTALS	9 (11) (Hold overs: 2)	28 (17) (Hold overs: 10)	13 (32)	12 (15)	42 (65) (Hold overs: 19)

Small digits indicate numbers held over for placement 1980/81 session.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 March, 1979

		1979		1978
Income:				
Total Grant-in-Aid from Overseas Development Administration		£2,462,415		£2,189,910
Bank interest		506		490
		2,462,921		2,190,400
Expenditure:				
Aid to Associated Universities	£1,501,809		£1,285,185	
Home based activities	432,748		393,048	
General administration	594,262		525,748	
		2,528,819		2,203,981
(Deficit) for the year		(65,898)		(13,581)
Amount recoverable from Overseas Development Administration		65,898		13,581
		£ –		£ –

SCHEDULES

		Expenditure	
		1979	1978
I.	AID TO ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES		
	Recruitment costs	120,494	113,396
	Ad Hoc supplementation	124,677	125,248
	Visiting personnel	320,679	318,708
	Study and serve overseas scheme	16,298	17,290
	Local staff development (overseas)	160,466	158,630
	Equipment	136,895	67,010
	Links with universities	279,037	237,724
	Regional activities	25,000	–
	Library photo copying	6,973	6,536
	University staff training (UK)	311,290	240,643
	Actual expenditure	£1,501,809	£1,285,185
	Approved provision	£1,758,809	£1,559,800
II.	HOME BASED ACTIVITIES AND SECURITY OF BRITISH STAFF		
	Technical Co-operation Lectureships in medicine	£ 249,351	£ 206,887
	University home base and secondment schemes	93,538	100,450
	Royal Society IUC visiting professorships	23,500	10,500
	Interview Fund	11,627	13,063
	Resettlement fellowships	54,732	60,273
	Assurance schemes	–	1,875
	Actual expenditure	£ 432,748	£ 393,048
	Approved provision	£ 498,000	£ 464,800

SCHEDULES (continued)

		Expenditure		
		1979		1978
III.	**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**			
	Wages and salaries	£ 248,788	£ 220,955	
	Employers' social security contributions	15,977	17,781	
	Agency fees	29,957	21,001	
	Staff recruitment	4,258	974	
	Staff training	615	36	
	Federated Scheme for Superannuation for Universities contributions	2,060	1,858	
	Retirement benefits plan	54,563	32,546	
	Seconded employees	35,897	42,447	
	Honoraria	500	777	
	Refunds to NI	650	–	
		£ 393,265		£ 338,375
	Rent	£ 96,900	£ 96,900	
	Rates	20,094	21,349	
	Common services	11,387	8,071	
	Building maintenance	267	741	
	Cleaning and laundry	3,913	4,255	
	Electricity	912	879	
	Telephones	12,071	12,309	
	Equipment and furniture (including maintenance)	3,343	2,364	
	Insurance and legal fees	973	234	
	Audit fee	1,250	1,100	
	Cables	6,210	5,683	
	Postages	8,410	9,437	
	Subscriptions	20	20	
	Printing and stationery	17,469	16,582	
		183,219		179,924

Travel, subsistence and conferences:				
United Kingdom	£ 8,081		£ 8,028	
Overseas	8,676		2,033	
Freight and shipping	958		884	
Hospitality	1,286		1,577	
		19,001		12,522
Meetings		92		2,231
Reimbursable staff costs		(1,315)		(7,304)
Actual expenditure		£ 594,262		£ 525,748
Approved provision		£ 583,900		£ 556,400

SS

SENIOR STAFF OF THE IUC

Director:	R C Griffiths, CMG
Deputy Director:	I C M Maxwell, OBE
West Africa Division:	D P Saville (Head of Division) E H Bitten (Deputy)
East and Central Africa Division:	J M Theakstone (Head of Dvision) Miss P K Wingate-Saul (Deputy)
Caribbean, Far East and Other Areas Division:	E A Jones (Head of Division) Mrs K Spencer-Smith (Deputy)
Training Section:	Miss O M Cooke (Head of Section)
Establishment Division:	P J A Wood (Head of Division)
Administration Division:	R V Clifford (Administrative Secretary)
Accounts Section:	Miss M E Griggs (Accountant)